

FEDERATED LABOR.

The Executive Council of That Body Closes Its Labors.

SHOOTING OF THE STRIKERS

At Lattimer is Condemned, Along with Injunctions Issued by Courts—Money to be Raised by Trades Unions Throughout the Country to Aid in the Prosecution of the Deputies of Sheriff Martin. Measures in the Interest of Labor to be Laid Before President McKinley.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The fourth day's session of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor convened this morning at 9 o'clock, all members being present.

A resolution was adopted directing the Chicago Federation of Labor, their affiliated body there, to aid the tanners and curriers of that city to thoroughly organize.

Regarding the shooting at Lattimer, Pa., on September 10th, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that we declare the attack of Sheriff Martin and his deputies at Lattimer on the marching miners then on strike, was a brutal, unprovoked massacre inspired by the coal operators of that section to defeat the demands of the men for better conditions.

"Resolved, that the ever ready use in late years of court injunctions, armed force and the state militia in times of labor troubles is only part of the insidious programme to entirely subjugate the workers of America for the most degrading degradation.

"Resolved, that we condemn most severely the wanton killing and wounding of the poor miners at Lattimer and will give our fullest help through the trade unions and the American Federation of Labor, to raise money for the legal prosecution and conviction of Sheriff Martin and his murderous minions, that through the courts of our land even-handed justice may be done to atone for these revolting murders."

Frank J. Weber, one of the Federation general organizers, was directed to proceed immediately to the Luzerne district, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of helping in more thoroughly organizing the miners and to endeavor to effect an adjustment of the miners strike in that region.

It was determined that measures in the interest of labor should be formulated and presented to President McKinley with the view of his incorporating them in his next message to Congress.

It was resolved that with the revival of industry every effort would be made to organize the workers in their trades unions and the organizers directed to work along this line.

Members of the council were appointed to investigate certain differences existing between their organizations and some of the employers of members of their unions with a view of making report and adjustment. The council adjourned in the afternoon subject to the call of President Gompers, having completed the business for which it was convened.

A BRITISH VIEW

Of American Tin Plate Industry—Pacific Coast the Only Section of the Country Where the British Product Can Come Into Competition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Mr. Hugh J. O'Brien, second secretary of the British embassy here, has made a special report to the British foreign office on the American tin-plate industry, and it has been issued from the foreign office as an official document. According to the report the United States tin plate industry dates practically from the passage of the McKinley tariff act at which time the American market was wholly supplied by South Wales. Mr. O'Brien traces the gradual expansion of the industry in this country, and the use of the domestic article in place of that formerly imported from Wales. Summing up the situation for the last calendar year, he says:

"The position of the British export trade may thus be summed up: 'The interior market was, as a whole, lost to British exporters, but the meat packers continued to use a certain number of 'draw-back' plates and there was still a limited consumption of British plates for certain special purposes.

"The Atlantic coast still offered a very large market for 'back' plates, and a much reduced one for plates not intended to be re-exported and the gulf coast took a moderate number of Welsh plates for local consumption.

"The only section of the market that was still wholly supplied by South Wales was the Pacific coast. Taking the Pacific coast, imports at 54,000,000 pounds of the gulf coast at 5,000,000 pounds and that of 'draw-back' plates at 139,000,000 pounds, there remains an import of 60,000,000 pounds of last year for consumption in the United States, which must be distributed between the Atlantic coast and the interior points."

According to Mr. O'Brien's calculations, it is estimated that British plates can be landed approximately:

At points on Atlantic coast for \$3.88, or 25 cents (15 3/4) above price of American plates there.

At Pacific ports for \$3.84, or 23 1/2 cents (14 1/2) below price of American plates there.

At Chicago for \$3.88, or over 20 cents (18 3/4) above price of Indiana-made tin plates there.

At New Orleans for \$3.81, or 16 cents (13 1/2) above price of Indiana plates there.

"Under existing rates of duty, therefore," the report proceeds, "and at the present prices, the only section of the American market in which British plates of ordinary grades (exclusive of 'draw-back' plates) can continue in the long run to compete is the Pacific coast market, representing an annual consumption of about 50,000,000 pounds. In other portions of the United States, the only importation that can be expected is of a limited number of special brands suited for special purposes. And this limited importation can only last as long as the demand is not of sufficient importance to induce native manufacturers to make the necessary arrangements for producing the special qualities of tin plates, which they are undoubtedly able to do."

Mr. O'Brien points out that the American tin industry is wholly dependent for its raw material on foreign importation, as no tin has been produced for the

ITCHING "For fifteen years my daughter suffered terribly with inherited Eczema. She received the best medical attention, was given many patent medicines, and used various external applications, but they had no effect whatever. S. S. S. was finally given, and it promptly reached the seat of the disease, so that she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever." E. D. Jenkins, Lithonia, Ga.

S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and is the only cure for deep seated blood diseases.

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On Sundays during the present summer the Monongahela River Railway Co. will send round trip tickets between all points at one fare for the round trip. NO ROUND TRIP FARE TO EXCEED FIFTY CENTS. This gives the people of Clarkburg a chance to visit Fairmont, and the Fairmont people an opportunity to go to Clarkburg, traveling sixty-six miles in either case, at a cost of only fifty cents.

"Something new" for West Virginia, and it is hoped that the people will show their appreciation of these low rates by patronizing them. (Times)

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Georgia's Fair Authoress

Tells Why She Uses Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies.



THE NAME of Mrs. J. E. Harwell, (nee Julia Emma Fleming) is a familiar one in the state of Georgia. She writes: "It is with pleasure that I express my gratitude for the wonderful benefits I have received from Dr. Miles' Restorative Remedies, especially the Nerve and Liver Pills, New Heart Cure and Anti-Pain Pills. Actual experience has taught me their great worth. No family should be without them. They have fully restored me from a complication of disorders chiefly affecting the heart, nervous system and kidneys. When I travel I always take one of your Anti-Pain Pills before entering the car and, to which I have been subject for several years."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on Heart and Nerves sent free to all applicants. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

THE RUSH OF IMPORTERS

To Get in Under the Expiring Days of the Wilson Tariff Show what the Customs Earnings of the Dingley Tariff Law Will Be.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 23.—The last month's work of the importers under the Wilson tariff is shown in detail by the official publication of the Bureau of Statistics, entitled, "Monthly Summary of Finance and Commerce of the United States."

It shows that the importers neglected no opportunity in that closing month to either put money in their own pocket or take away from the Dingley law its earning capacity during its first few months. The importation into the United States in the month of July, 1897, amounted to \$53,790,407, of which a very large proportion was made up of articles which could come in at lower rates under the Wilson law than under the Dingley law, which they knew would go into operation by the close of that month.

One special feature of the Wilson law was its effort to bring in free of duty what is usually termed "raw material"—that is, materials in a crude condition for use in manufacturing. The July, 1897, importation of this particular class of articles was double that of July, 1896, while in the seven months ending with July, 1897, the increase in free raw material, amounted to \$52,000,000, or an increase of over 50 per cent for the entire seven months of the calendar year 1897.

It will be interesting to see in what particular articles the people who were trying to avoid paying the new duties under the Dingley law especially dealt. Take the matter of live animals, for instance. The value of the live animals imported in the month of July, 1897, amounted to \$354,000,000, while in July, 1896, they amounted to only \$72,000,000. The cattle imported in July, 1897, numbered 27,740, while in July, 1896, they numbered only 3,671. This was the last chance of the importers to gouge the farmers by rushing in Mexican cattle at the low rates of the Wilson law, and by undervaluing them, bringing them in almost free of duty. The number of sheep imported in July, 1897, was 39,954, against 4,078 in July of the preceding year. The importations of raw cotton during July, 1897, amounted to 6,595,908 pounds, against 1,764,160 in July of the preceding year, this being due doubtless to the expectation that the duty on cotton which was placed in the bill by the senate would be retained by the conference committee. The increase in the quantity imported in July, 1897, being 2,831,000 yards, against 1,844,830 in July, 1896. The increase in the duty on vegetable fibres, such as flax, hemp, etc., stimulated the dealers in that class of goods to unusual activity, the July imports of this class amounting to \$1,400,000, against \$600,000 of the corresponding month of last year.

The duty placed upon hides of course stimulated the importation of this article during the closing days of July, before the new law went into effect. The total imports of hides, of July, amounting to 21,434,102 pounds, against 3,209,961 in the corresponding month of 1896. The imports of hides during the entire seven months of the calendar year amounted to 159,558,450 pounds, against 78,352,411 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The last shot that the wool importers and wool producers of foreign countries could get at the American farmer under the free-wool clause of the Wilson law was shown in the imports of wool during July, 1897, being over 23,000,000 pounds, as against 5,458,000 pounds in the corresponding month of last year. For the seven months of 1897 ending with July the imports of wool amounted to 316,000,000 pounds, as against 107,000,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year.

The above statement showing the importation of a few of the thousands of articles brought in during the closing days and hours of the operation of the Wilson law are given for the purpose of indicating the large quantity of foreign goods which the Dingley law found in the country and which, of themselves, must reduce the prices received by producers, and also by way of explanation, if any explanation is necessary, of the fact that the customs earnings of the Dingley law are, and naturally must be, light during the first few months of its operation. Indeed, the relief is that they have been as great as they are during the two months in which this law has now been upon the statute books.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 35 cents per box. For sale by Logan Drug Co.

Relief in Six Hours. Distressing Kidney and Bladder disease relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retention almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is the remedy. Sold by R. H. List, Druggist, Wheeling, W. Va.

All druggists guarantee Dr. Miles' Pain Expeller to Headache. "One cent a dose."

THE TWO SISTERS

This is a Fable.—Once there were two sisters. They lived in Chicago. One was a plain girl, but she had a good heart. She was studious and took first honors at the grammar school. She cared more for the graces of mind than she did for mere outward show.

Her sister was a frivolous girl. She cared little for books, seeming to find more delight in bangles, shirt waists and trinkets of gold and silver.

This sister was fair to look upon. In fact it was frequently remarked that she was a pipkin. But, as we have said before, she was short on mentality.

Now when it came for these two girls to seek employment (for they were not richly endowed with this world's goods) the good girl found work in a hat factory. All she had to do was to sew bands in hats and she received for her services the sum of \$3 per week.

The frivolous girl who had naught to commend her except beauty which faded, became a cashier in a quick lunch establishment, and the patronage increased largely. She chafed and grew sad, but she became popular just the same.

The men who sat at the counter eating sinkers and cocoanut pie remarked one to another that she was all right. The employees of adjacent establishments came often to have bills changed. Customers lingered after having paid their checks, and some spoke of theatre tickets and others spoke of bicycle rides. And her picture was on many a button.

When she had seen the bunch she selected a young man who owned a buckskin shop. He was not as nice as the young man she had read about in the Bertha Clay novels, but he was making the money.

So they were married and moved into a flat. She bought a dog and a thumb ring and she had her hair bleached. Also, when she went out of town she had her name in the papers. She forgot the price of lemon meringue and began to be interested in Vogue's music.

Now when wheat went to a dollar her husband didn't do a thing. She began to feel that life wasn't worth living unless there was champagne on the ice and the smell of cooking made her faint.

Furthermore, she wished to move out of the flat because in a flat one cannot be sure of one's neighbors.

So she and her husband moved into a house and engaged a coachman named James, and she had her nose glasses mounted on a stick and couldn't see where the working classes came in.

Likewise she began to read Richard Harding Davis, and she assembled the photographs of Herbert Kealey, E. V. Rothern, Maurice Barrymore, James K. Hackett, Henry Miller, Robert Hillard and John Drew, and after eight lessons she could play "All Conco Look Alike to Me, on the grand piano."

Having these accomplishments, she began to wonder why the doors of society did not open to her.

She went to the theatre quite often, and a box was none too good. The husband often wore a real dress suit, with a large single diamond on his shirt front to show that he was a prominent citizen.

She learned to talk gayly in the box without being aware of the fact that other people were present, and often the boys in the gallery would look down and speak of her as the real thing.

Her husband paid \$12 for the cut and had her picture put into the Southwest Division Society News, with a line underneath, saying that she was a society leader. She believed it and sent copies to her relatives in distant places.

Although she was getting on, she was not too proud to remember her kin under the circumstances.

Neither did she forget her sister at the hat factory. Her sister was a good woman and was still getting her three per week. The good sister gave up her job at the hat factory and accepted a position as cook for the frivolous sister. She received \$5 per week, which shows that if one is honest and industrious one will surely succeed in time.

Moral—Never despise the poor.—Chicago Record.

NO SLEEP FOR THREE MONTHS. One Cause of Sleeplessness That Can be Readily Overcome.

Mr. William Handschu, of 56th St., Cotton Alley, Pittsburgh, Pa., expresses himself as follows regarding the new remedy for that common and obstinate disease, piles: "I take pleasure in stating that I was so afflicted with piles that for three months I got no regular sleep; I became completely prostrated, the doctors did me no good; my brother told me of the new remedy for piles, the Pyramid Pile Cure. I purchased from my druggist three fifty-cent bottles and they completely cured me. I am once more at my work and but for this excellent medicine I should be on my back. I take great pleasure in writing this letter because so many people are sufferers from this trouble who like myself did not know where to look for a permanent, reliable, safe cure."

Experience with the Pyramid Pile Cure in the past three years has demonstrated to the medical profession, as well as to thousands of sufferers from piles, that it is the safest and most effective remedy ever offered to the public, containing no opiates or poisons of any kind, painless and convenient to use, and being sold by druggists at 50 cents and \$1 per box, is within the reach of every sufferer.

Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that had not yielded to other remedies for years.

There is scarcely a disease more aggravating and obstinate to cure than the various forms of piles and it is a common practice to use ointments, salves and similar preparations containing dangerous poisons to remedy the trouble. The Pyramid has superseded all of these fraudulent remedies and no one suffering with any rectal trouble make any mistake in giving the Pyramid a trial.

If in doubt as to the nature of your trouble, send to the Pyramid Drug Co., Albion, Mich., for a valuable little book on piles, describing all forms of the disease and describing the method of cure.

Any druggist can furnish the Pyramid Pile Cure, as it is the best known and most popular remedy for piles and if you ask him he can doubtless refer you to many people in your vicinity who have been cured completely by it.

Stands at the Head. "Aug. J. Bogel, the leading druggist of Shreveport, La., says: 'Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have.' J. F. Campbell, merchant of Safford, Ariz., writes: 'Dr. King's New Discovery is all that it is claimed for; it never fails, and is a cure for colds, consumption, coughs and colds. I cannot say enough for it.' Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is not an experiment. It has been tried for a quarter of a century, and to-day stands at the head. It never disappoints. Logan Drug Co."

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth. Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. mwf&w.

NO man or woman can enjoy life or accomplish much in this world while suffering from a torpid liver. DeWitt's Little Early Remedy, the pills that cleanse the organs quickly. Charles R. Goette, M.D., and Tweed street, Chatham Sinclair, Forty-sixth and Jacob street, A. E. Bechele, No. 607 Main street; Eley Bros., Penn and Zane streets; Bowie & Co., Bridgeport.

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AN OPEN LETTER TO MOTHERS.

WE ARE ASSERTING IN THE COURTS OUR RIGHT TO THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THE WORD "CASTORIA," AND "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," AS OUR TRADE MARK.

I, DR. SAMUEL PITCHER, of Hyannis, Massachusetts, was the originator of "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," the same that has borne and does now

bear the fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on every wrapper. This is the original "PITCHER'S CASTORIA," which has been used in the homes of the Mothers of America for over thirty years. LOOK CAREFULLY at the wrapper and see that it is the kind you have always bought

and has the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* on the wrapper. No one has authority from me to use my name except The Centaur Company of which Chas. H. Fletcher is President.

March 8, 1897.

Do Not Be Deceived. Do not endanger the life of your child by accepting a cheap substitute which some druggist may offer you (because he makes a few more pennies on it), the ingredients of which even he does not know.

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A REDUCED PRICE.

Rather than carry over 1897 Rambler, which we shall continue to manufacture in order to keep our mechanics busy until we start on 1898 Rambler, we will, while they last, sell 1897 Rambler at next year's reduced price.

FORMER PRICE, \$30. (Singles, \$65.00) NEW PRICE: No. 21 (special), \$75.00 Tandems (all styles), \$110.00

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The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. With every 50¢ bottle we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sold at \$1.00 per box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Ask for Dr. Mott's at A. L. C. O., Cleveland, Ohio.

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MRS. HART'S School For Young Ladies and Children. 1316 and 1318 MARKET STREET, WHEELING, W. VA. Seventh Annual Session Will Begin On Monday, September 13, 1897. This school offers a complete and thorough education in Practical English, Mathematics, English, Classics, Latin, Modern Languages and Elocution. ART STUDIO, conducted by Mrs. Eva Hubbard, offers superior advantages for Sketch, Charcoal, Water Color, Crayon Drawings and Oil Painting. Boys received in the Primary and Intermediate Departments. For Circulars or interview, apply to.

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